Revised March 1971

CASCON

FACTOR CODING FORMS

Arms Control Project

Center for International Studies

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Approved For Release 2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5

CASCON Factor Coding Form

INSTRUCTIONS

In connection with our earlier research on local conflicts, i.e. small wars and near-wars other than those in which both superpowers were directly involved, under the sponsorship of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, we devised a dynamic model according to which all conflicts can go through a number of standard phases. Phase I is when a Dispute begins. Phase II is the beginning of a Conflict, signalled by at least one side viewing the dispute in potentially military terms. If hostilities break out the Conflict is in Phase III, within which it can intensify (escalate) or not. If fighting ends but the conflict remains, it is Phase IV; if only the dispute remains it is Phase V. Ideally the case can go to Settlement any time.

Between each Phase is a threshhold marking the point of transition. Within each Phase we identified Factors, that is events, facts, situations, and the like, which we believed influenced the direction of the conflict toward or away from violence, i.e. were Conflict-Promoting or Conflict-Minimizing. Each Factor was considered to be influential on the course of the conflict, tending toward or away from violence. (We were of course aware that avoidance of violence is not necessarily always the prime objective. Our chief concern was in finding solutions to conflicts, particularly those that could involve the nuclear powers.)

We have now developed an experimental pilot model of a computerized system for handling such information on local conflict (CASCON), with the aim of supplying to the official facing an incipient (or critical) local conflict situation both an <u>aid to his memory</u> (through speedy retrieval of factors in similar past conflicts), and an <u>aid to his imagination</u> (through statistical computer analyses of similar combinations of factors, along with related conflict-controlling measures that might be relevant to the new conflict). We have amassed tentative lists of factors, along with relevant policy measures, for about half of the local conflicts that have taken place since 1945. From these we have developed the attached <u>general list of factors</u> classified by subject within Phases I, II, and III. (For purposes of this experimental pilot system we are considering P-IV factors as the same as P-II, and new hostilities as new P-III's.)

Both the United Nations and governments have already found the pilot CASCON system potentially useful. Your expert knowledge of the relevance and strength of factors tending either toward or away from violence will help to make this system an even more useful tool to national and UN officials, as well as scholars, who share a concern for minimizing conflicts and avoiding great power war.

Some Points to Remember

- 1. Each statement can have only one box checked.
- Please do not modify the statements in any way before you answer. If you feel that there is something about this case that had influence but is not in our list, please add it at the end of the form on the supplemental sheets provided. 2.
- Therefore please do not be discour-Remember, many of these statements may not be appropriate (i.e. aged if you continually check the same box each time. not present) in your case. 3
- (or interstate) and the statement clearly relates to one which number of local conflicts, some interstate and some internal is interstate (internal). Do not leave the statement blank, Therefore you may think some statements are not relevant in your case because you are considering one which is internal Also remember that these statements have been drawn from a rather just check "not present." 4.
- 5. We use the words "ally" and "supporter" to mean a nation or other party who is in some way committed to one of the sides involved. This may be a treaty commitment, an ideological commitment, or some other general commitment.
- 6. In case of a factor that changed during the course of the Phase, its effect and influence should be coded as of early in the Phase.
- quo" side, the other the "non-status quo" side, referring not For purposes of this analysis we assume there are 2 sides to each conflict, and one can be identified as the ideology but to who is attacking whom. .

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PHASE I

CASE:	
"STATUS QUO"SIDE:	
"NON-STATUS QUO"SIDE:	
DATE PHASE BEGAN:	
CODER:	

	PHASE I-1.	NOT	A FACTOR	JR	A	FACTO) R		
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H	I.D PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES 0								ase 2004/09/2
2	S. Agents of one side have infiltrated and under— Mained political structure of other side.								3 : CIA-
m	The opposition in the disputed area had managed to liquidate or absorb any potential "middle-Oground."								RDP79M00
4	• One side was controlled politically by the other.	-)96A0
5	5.90 One side had previously supported the other, 0.1eaving a legacy of goodwill between the two 0.5 sides.								005000100
9	ه ال								12-5
7.	. One side sought friendly relations with the other side.	<u> </u>							
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	PHASE I-2.	NOT A	FACTOR	R	A F	ACTO	R		
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se <u>2</u> 004/0	The two sides to the dispute were historic enemies.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						ase 2004/
ሉ. 6% .	One side suspicious of intentions of other side.								9/23
ÇI <u>∯</u> -RDF	One side opposed the present form of government of the other side.								CIA-RD
ਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਰਾਜ਼ੀ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ ਰਾਜ	One side had been historically dominant in region.								P79M000
96 <u>A</u> 0005	Leaders of one side were nostalgic over historical memory of lost empire.								96A0005
00 <u>9</u> 1001	The "status quo" side had had success in dealing with a comparable threat in another country.								0001001
2-5 ;	Revolt in disputed area gave substance to charges that it did not want to become part of "status quo" side.								2-5
1,5	A party linked to a superpower was the strongest force in the "non-status quo" side.								

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seeses sof side these at these at these at these at these at these at the sees	i i	one side did not openly support anti-government contions within the other side.							se 2004/
New leader of one side identified the excesses of the previous regime with the objectives of the other side. Since independence, the "non-status quo" side faced separatist challenges and feared that the other side might become a magnet for these elements. The leader of the disputed area proposed a delay until the situation cooled off. GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	 								09/23 : C
Since independence, the "non-status quo" side faced separatist challenges and feared that the other side might become a magnet for these elements. The leader of the disputed area proposed a delay until the situation cooled off. GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT * * * * * * * * * * A strong ally of one side had demonstrated its willingness to use its force in the region.						·			A-RDP79M
The leader of the disputed area proposed a delay until the situation cooled off. GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT * * * * * * * * A strong ally of one side had demonstrated its willingness to use its force in the region.	н	Since independence, the "non faced separatist challenges the other side might become elements.							00096A00050
GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	72	The leader of the disputed area proposed delay until the situation cooled off.							0010012
		GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT * * * * * * * * * A strong ally of one side had demonstrated willingness to use its force in the region.							-5

	PHASE I-4	NOT A	A FACTOR	~	А	FACT	0 R		
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or Relea	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	г	2 3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUE 9
se;2004/	2.20. A strong ally of one side was unwilling to 0.50. Use its force in the region.							,	ase 2004 <i>i</i>
09/23 : CIA	Great power concerns led to the introduction of foreign troops into the territory of one side.								09/23 : CIA
-RDP791	Involved great powers did not encourage close relations between the two parties.								-RDP79I
100096A ∼	Involved great powers did encourage such close relations.					<i>y</i> .			л00096А
00050001001	Increasingly close ties between the Hon-status quo" side and one great power made possible development of former as base for latter's penetration in the region.								00050001001
2-5: 2	While support from one great power for one side was increasing, latter's proximity to closer great power tended to isolate that side in the event of a showdown.								2-5

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PHASE I-5.	Insufficient information, check box one (1) Situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) fina factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	One side was receiving material support from a great power ally.	Historic rivalry made each great power reluctant to see introduction of the other's forces into the area.	Great power dispute led to competition for favor of one side's leadership.	Relations of "non-status quo- side with one great power had become closer, while relations with another had cooled.	One superpower's interest in removing other's military bases coincided with the 'non-status quo" side's desires.	Rivalries among two great power allies of "non-status quo" side made each unwilling to restrain "non-status quo" side leadership lest other ally
	Approved Fo	r Release	2004/09 87		₹ Р79M0 ස		1	5

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Z004/0	111.00 EXTERNAL RELATIONS GENERALLY 0.								2004/0
9/23 : C	34.% One side's attention was focused on conflict with an outside party.					-			9/23 : 0
35. 35.	Major allies of the "status quo" side did not payor its policy toward the disputed area.		-						CIA-RDP7
9М000 %	No buffer areas separated the two sides.								79МОО
96 <u>A</u> 000	Nationalist hopes in the disputed area were stimulated by occupation troops.								096A000
90001001 89	One side sought to gain support from outside party.								50001001
2-5 66	One side did not seek external support.								12-5
40.	One external party had given both sides money and material support.								

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PHASE I-8.	Insufficient information, check box one (1) Is situation not present or true, check box two (2) Is present but no influence, check box three (3) Is a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	One side mistrusted independent status of other side because of presence of foreign military bases.	There were no foreign military bases.	D Forces of the "status quo" side in the disputed area were heavily dependent on outside logistic support.	"Status quo" side did not have many forces in the disputed area.	Octobrong Status quo" side had substantial forces in the disputed area.	53.7 Military situation in the area clearly in favor of the "status quo" side.	Military situation in the area clearly in favor of the "non-status quo" side.
1	1264	Neiease	2004/09/23 89	: CIA	-RDP79M0 ਟੁ	0096A00	0500010 25	53.51	54.

	PHASE I-9.	NOT A FACTOR)R	A	ACTO	R		
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555	55.00 One side had extensive training and/or experience of in guerrilla and terrorist tactics.							e 2004/0
9/23 : Cl	A strong ally of one side had military force in the region.							9/23 : C/
-RDP79M	"Non-status quo" side able to acquire large stocks of arms and ammunition as a result of a previous conflict.							A-RDP79M
0096A0 ∞ ∞	The "non-status quo" side had general military superiority.							00096A0
0050001 %	The "status quo" side had general military superiority.							0050001
0012-5	The disputed area was of strategic importance to "status quo" side.							0012-5
61.	The disputed area was of strategic importance to the "non-status quo" side.							

PHASE I-10. 1. Ide insufficient information, check box one (1), and the price of the check box three (2) and the check box three (3) and the check (4) an		Approved E	B	2004/00	23.		MOOO	964	00500	010012		
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	PHASE I-10.	3) (3) or (3)	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	An active military force existed which the "non-status quo" side although not with "status quo" side.	One side militarily weak and powerless to resist	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (U.N. AND LEGAL; WORLD PUBLIC OPINION) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	sides was	Border between sides was clearly	Legal status of disputed area was ambiguous	"Non-status quo" side concerned with worreaction to its moves against the other	World opinion favored the cause of the quo" side.	opinion favored the cause of the side.
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PHASE I-11.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Already much international organization activity to settle the dispute peacefully.	There was no involvement yet of international organization.	One side had signed international agreements that prohibited threat or use of force.	Action of a regional security organization was weak.	Action of a regional security organization was strong.	ETHNIC (REFUGEES, NOMADS, MINORITIES, ETC.) * * * * * * * * * Racial divisions within the disputed area disadvantaged the "non-status quo" side.
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	PHASE I-12.	NOT A F	A FACTOR		A	FACTO	1 1		
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2004/0	Racial divisions within the disputed area favored the "non-status quo" side.								2004/0
/23 : CI/ ├	Immigrants from one side to disputed area competed with the indigenous population.					·			9/23 : CI
N-RDP79 ®	Immigrants from one side to disputed area increased tension.								A-RDP79
€ M00096A00	The impending emergence of an independent homo-geneous state provided focus for aspirations of similar people living elsewhere.		·						M00096A0
0500010 ଛ	One side had access to refugees or irregular One side the other side to use as a proxy force.								00500010
012-5 ^T €	Areas adjacent to"non-status quo" side contained people who aspired to join their brethen.								0012-5
82.	Conflict for scarce resources among nomadic groups brought them into conflict with the nominal sovereign of the region.								

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	PHASE I- 13.	NOT A F	FACTOR		A FACTO	- 1			
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\$ 20 €	Long history of distrust between ethnic groups.	i						se 20	1
04/09 8	Population in disputed area poorly integrated.							04/09	
85.0	Large and powerful pressure groups of refugees and their supporters were created.	70						9/23 : ¢	
8	Both sides had economic and social problems in dealing with refugees.							IA-RDP	1
79M000	ECONOMIC, * * * *							79M000	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	'Non status-quo" side derived much economic ad- vantage from other side.							9640	
88	"Status quo" side derived much economic advantage from "non-status quo" side.							005000	
6	Area in dispute economically important to both sides.							10012-5	
90	Economic policy of one side was exploitative.								
91.	"Status quo" side was dependent on external economic assistance.								

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	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	One side witnessed success of other groups against the opposing side.	"Status quo" side moved toward a greater degree of self-government for the "non-status quo" side.	"Status quo" side denied a greater degree of self-government for the "non-status quo" side.	Armed forces in disputed area unable or unwilling to support its government.	Internal security forces of one side inadequate to deal with situation in disputed area.	CHARACTERISTICS OF ONE SIDE * * * * * * * * * * Leaders of one side shared same political dideology as leaders in disputed area.
	Helphoned F	or Releas	e 2004	/0 <u>9/</u> 23 : C 음	A-RDP	79M000	96 A00 0	500010012-5 H

	PHASE I-16.	NOT A	FACTOR		A F A	CTO	æ		
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2004/ 0	Head of one side had family ties in area of dispute.		.,						≘ 2004/0
01	The leaders of one side were preoccupied with consolidating their internal hegemony and restoring order.								9/23 : CIA
9	Leaders of "non-status quo" side did not want to intervene overtly against the other side.								-RDP7
101	100. Leaders of "status quo" side did not want to intervene overtly against the other side.								9M0009
11	A. The "status quo" side avoided any direct provocation.								6A000 5
1 =	Not all leaders of the "non-status quo" side were willing to resort to violence.								000100
11	11g. One side had been focusing its attention on other disputes.								12-5
113.	3. Both sides extremely nationalistic.								

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	3)			force,	Policy of one side was repressive, and provided few legitimate channels of dissent for other side.	side	lon	shaken	by c	ons within one side search for a unifying
	nation, check box one (1) at or true, check box two uence, check box three (3 appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or	స్			and E disse	ne si	ressi	side si	the "status quo" side shaken by crisis.	one a
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PHASE 1-17.	It insufficient information, check box one (1) It situation not present or true, check box two (2) It present but no influence, check box three (3) In factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	DECEMBERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	s side		Policy of one side was repressive, provided few legitimate channels of other side.	Personality and	The policies of one side created impression that it was oriented toward a neighboring orest nower's enemies.	The unity of the "non-status by a leadership crisis.		Internal led its issue.
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	1	or Releas	20 0	4/09/23 : 0 ☐	CIA-RDP7	eModoa ∃	6A000500 ₩	0010612	2.5 170°.	121.
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e 2004/0	The "non-status quo" side's main vehicle of action hitherto successful.									e 2004/0	
U/2/2 / 'I/.	X. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION Y. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION Y. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION Y. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION Y. COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION 1335 Normal diplomatic channels between the two									9/23 : CIA-	
RDP79M0	Good communications between the two sid disrupted.									RDP79M0	_
I III I CORE VI I I I	13.56 Little accurate information available to the sides regarding situation in the disputed area.									0096A0	
Hillorin	Accurate information available to the sides regarding situation in the disputed area.									005000	
11(1(1)7')	ACTIONS OR CONTROLS IN THE DISPUTED AREA									10012-5	
_	137. Incidents in the disputed area increased in seriousness and number.										
138.	The proximity of one side to the disputed area and its greater power gave it great influence.										

II					
P H A S E	CASE:	'STATUS QUO''SIDE:	"NON-STATUS QUO"SIDE:	DATE PHASE BEGAN:	CODER:

	PHASE II-1.	NOT A FACTOR	8	AFACT	0 R		
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se 2004/09/23	PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES * * * * * * * * * * * One side fails to achieve influence over the other by non-military means.				se 2004/09/23		se 2004/09/23
CIA-RI ∾	One side succeeds in achieving influence over the other by non-military means.						: CIA-RI
DP79M0	Time grows short during which an opportunity can be exploited.						DP79M
00096A →	The "non-status quo" party believes that the other party will never yield to its demands.	A Note to					00096A
0005000100 1	Police or military measures taken by one side to counter potential threat of other side increase latter's desire to change the status quo.				,		0005000100
12-5	One side agrees to participate in negotiations						12-5
7.	One side refuses to participate in negotiation	oj.					
∞	Deep ideological split develops between the two sides.						

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,	OFFINCENCE For	Refease 6 1NFLUE	2004	/09/23 :	CIA-RDP7	9М0009	6A0005	00010012	:-5		
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•	1	Release	2004	/09/23 :	CIA-RDP7	121 NO000	6A000\$	00010012 ∴	12 .5-	16.	17.
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	GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *									e 2004/09/23 :
	Major ally of "non-status quo" side strongly prefers a peaceful settlement.									CIA-RD
	Major ally of "non-status quo" side shows no preference for a peaceful settlement.									P79M00
	U.S. public opinion is generally more favorable toward the "non-status quo" side.									0096Ad
	U.S. policy at this time appears to be friendly to the aims of the "non-status quo" side.									005000100
!	The United States in impartial in the conflict at this stage.									12-5
	The United States is not impartial in the conflict at this stage.									
	Other superpower(s) are impartial in the conflict at this stage.									

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PHASE II-4.	In insufficient information, check box one (1) In situation not present or true, check box two (2) In present but no influence, check box three (3) In a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	S B GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS B B B	Other superpower(s) are not impartial in the conflict at this stage.	The United States urges both sides to settle the dispute through direct talks.	The major allies of each side agree that the disputed area is in the sphere of influence of of one of them.	The major allies of each side are not in agreement that the disputed area is in the sphere of influence of one of them.		Splits within one side are exacerbated by ideological struggles within the region.	. The "status quo" side's major ally is distracted by other conflicts and thus gives relatively low priority to the "status quo" side.
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4	PHASE II-5.	NOT A FACTOR	TOK		A	FACTO	x			
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r Release	SENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTLE INFLUEN 9	r Release
2004/09/2 2004/09/2	One side feels that an outside party with much influence in disputed area is not fulfilling prior commitments.									2004/09/
23 : CIA-R	Leaders of a third party that is engaged in a conflict with one side of this dispute seek assistance from the other side.									23 : CIA-R
34.45 34.45	Some of the clashes in the disputed area involve persons not under the control of either side.									DP79M
90096A	60 One side engaged in repressive action against 90 neighbor of the other side.									000964
96 96 96 96	A third party in a position to influence both sides does not attempt to stop one side from carrying out this conflict.									0005000
0012-5 2E	37. LA third party in a position to influence both chaides does attempt to stop one side from carrying out this conflict.									0012-5
38. 8	Settlement of another conflict leaves the "non-status quo" side free to concentrate on this conflict.									

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ACEMERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS 1 2 3 HAGH BY THE HUGGE BY THE LUGGE BY	1. If 2. If 3. If 4. If 4. If	(2)	IN EO.	NO IN-	FACTOR TEN INCREASED	NDS TOWARI VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY	OLENCE	Annsava
The "non-status quo" side agrees to place its A military forces under the command of a neutral Caleader. Caleader. Character is a weak countervailing military force Character is a weak countervailing military forces Character is a weak countervailing military forces are used, thus alien- Character is able to obtain quantities of arms Character is a weak countervailing military forces in the disputed area. Character is a weak countervailing a situation in the disputed area that would interfere with great power relationships.		AGENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS			UENCE 4	UENCE 5		MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	DILLE OF COLUMN	d Cy " Dal
Contact is a weak countervailing military force Contact the disputed area. Droitee forces in the disputed area are inadequate Droitee forces in the disputed area are inadequate Dand regular military forces are used, thus aliendating the "non-status quo" side. Dating the "non-status quo" side. Some side is able to obtain quantities of arms Some side is able to obtain quantities of arms Some side is able to obtain quantities of arms Some side sends troops to the disputed area. Droite side sends troops to the disputed area. Contracts area. Droite in the disputed area. Droite in the disputed area. Droite in the disputed area. Broader strategic requirements place a high priority on avoiding a situation in the disputed area that would interfere with great power relationships.		warne "non-status quo" side agrees to posititary forces under the command of oleader.								ease 2004	200
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Broader strategic requirements place a priority on avoiding a situation in the area that would interfere with great powrelationships.		side increases its capability to tary forces in the disputed area.								-5	
	55.	Broader strategic requirements place a priority on avoiding a situation in the area that would interfere with great powrelationships.									

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56.	One side's military strength is growing.							200	
	Opposition parties in one side urge firmer policy toward other side.							4/09/23	1.02.1
58.	One side interprets "routine" troop movements by pother side as a threat.							: CIA-	
59.	Un effort to redress military balance in the area							RDP79	
.09	gn military assistance i					·		M000	
61.	One side able to exercise only 21imited control over its military forces.		-					96A000	
>	OCTOR OF THE STATE							500010012	
62.	لم The United Nations urges the parties to negotiate a settlement.							-5	_
63.	The United Nations takes other action.								
64.	The United Nations fails to take action.								\neg

	PHASE II-9.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACTO	ps;			
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∠ 004/09/23	65.0 International agreements exist to which one side and the allies of the other are parties, prohibiting intervention in the affairs of the context of the								2004/09/23	2004/09/28
L CIA	Regional organization takes action.								· CIL	· CIA
NHKDF	Regional organization fails to take action.								-KUI	PD
779M00096	METHNIC (MINORITIES, REFUGEES) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								7 910100030	
AD005000	One side regards its in ethnic groups as having other side.								A0005000	0005000
TIMELT フーち	Scale of clashes increases between one side and a dissident ethnic group.								10012-3	10012.5
i	Discontent increases among one side's ethnic brethren within the other side.									
	One side is committed to pursue the objective of unification of all members of the same ethnic group.									

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88	Status quo" side agrees to submit the Quisputed question to a plebiscite.							se 2004
89	89.6 "Non-status quo" side agrees to submit the C disputed question to a plebiscite.							1/09/23
H	CHARACTER OR ACTIONS OF ONE SIDE * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							: CIA-RD
90.	One side's policy increases in militancy.							P79
91.	91.00 One side's position in the dispute hardens to the 6 point where it would contemplate negotiations only 9 if the other side accepts its claim.							M00096A
92	92.9 Opposition parties in one side are urging the guse of force to achieve their side's goal.							.000500
010012- සි	OD One side shifts from downgrading the dispute to exaggerating it.							010012-
94.	Experience of "non-status quo" side provides the structure, experience, and material means to carry on hostilities.							5
95.	One side believes that unless action is taken soon, more extreme action will need to be taken.							

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104	The "non-status quo" side believes it can win through political means.						4/09/23	4/09/23
105	105 Paratus quo" side believes it can win through political means.						: CIA-RI	CIA BI
106	1062 The leaders of one side believe that a limited X amount of violence will give weight and urgency Q to diplomatic efforts.						OP79M00	DZOMOO
107	99 "Status quo" side concerned over world opinion.						USBA	0064
108	80 "Non-status quo" side concerned over world opin- 0 ion.						0005040	0005000
109	Add received by one side increases prospect of this becoming a base for political action in the region.						710012-5	210012 5
110.	. One side wishes to keep its role covert or indirect.							
111.	. One side is able to obtain a proxy force to carry out its policy.							
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One side	imity of one side to the disputed area greater power give it great influence.									04/09/23
RDR Side	ws a policy of repression against ups in disputed area.								. 510	: CIA
<pre>political groups</pre>	ws a policy of toleration vis-a-vis ups in the disputed area.									RDP79N
1300 One side uses : 96 disputed area Poisson of the cological, poisson of the cological of the color of the cological of the cological of the cological of the color of the cological of the cological of the cological of the color	One side uses its military presence in the disputed area to pursue long-held ideological, political, economic, and strategic goals.									/00096A000
One side en rebellious	gaging in fomenting and encouraging groups in the region.			•					33310	500010
One side a revolt	charges that the other has fomented within its territory.									012-5
133. A majority of register their side.	A majority of the residents of the disputed area register their desire for accession to the other side.									
134. Each side esta territory clai	establishes military posts in claimed by the other.									

Арр	PHASE II-18.	NOT A FACTOR	R	A	FACTO	pz.		Арр
oroved For Re	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO IN- INFO. TAUFO.		FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE O	rovedFor Re
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4/ 0 9/23	Both sides to the dispute reinforce their border garrisons.)4/09/23
: KA-F	One side to the dispute reinforces its border garrisons.							: CIA-F
DP79N	. Minor incidents occur along the border between the two sides.							RDP79N
0 0 096A00	One or both quicken the pace of building border posts and extending them into territory claimed by the other.							100096A00
0 5 000100	One side refuses to intervene in disputed area unless leader in that area accedes to its demands.							005000100
125	. The "non-status quo" party is in unchallenged control of the disputed area.							12-5
141.	The "status quo" party is in unchallenged control of the disputed area.							

III					
P H A S E	CASE:	"STATUS QUO"SIDE:	"NON-STATUS QUO"SIDE:	DATE PHASE BEGAN:	CODER:

	PHASE III-1.	NOT A	FACTOR	~	AFAC	TOR		
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H +	PREVIOUS OR GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN SIDES * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *							e 2004/09/
	who could have restraining influence							23
2.	One side warns other that any offensive action in the disputed area will result in war.							CIA-RD
e,	Leader of one side heeds warning that harsh measures will result in action by the other side.							P79M000
4.	Leader of one side desires to avoid war with other side.							96A00
5.	Both sides appear to have limited objectives in the hostilities.							500010
9	One or both sides do not appear to have limited objectives in the hostilities.							012-5
7.	The sides and their supporters are willing to seek a negotiated settlement.							
œ	The "non-status quo" side indicates a willing- ness to discuss an end to hostilities.							

Ар	PHASE III-2.	NOT A	FACTOR	~	A	FACTO			Ар
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elease 2	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	н	3	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	INETERNITE CONTRACTOR
004/0	Negotiations among sides are going on.								004/0
9/23	Leader of one side announces a cease fire.								9/23
CIA-RI	Leader of one side calls for a summit meeting of involved parties.								: CIA-R
редэм	The "status quo" side makes some concessions to the other side.								DP79M
0096A000	The dangers of all-out war which both sides want to avoid are increased when hostilities spill out of the disputed area.								00096A00
50001	Hostilities have not yielded any significant advance toward the "non-status quo" side's goal.								050001
012-5	"Status quo"side is rallying support of some members of the other side.								0012-5
16.	Neither side makes an effort to penetrate deeply into the other's territory.								
17.	One or both sides try to penetrate deeply into the other's territory.								

Å	npproved For	Refease	2004/09/2	3 : CIA-RD	P79M0	0096A000	050001	012-5		
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PHASE III-3.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	The "non-status quo" side is unsuccessful in attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side.	The "non-status quo" side is successful in attempting to establish a rival government to the "status quo" side.	The "non-status quo" side has achieved its primary goals.	GRE4	A great power's diplomatic support of one side encourages latter to continue the struggle.	1	Great power gives "non-status quo" side sub- stantial economic assistance.	Major powers move to supply the "status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.
Δ	4 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -	Release	2004/09/23 ¤i	: CIA-RD	P79M0	0096A000	0500010 [7	0 12-5	23.	24.

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NOT NOT	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	© GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Major powers move to supply the "non-status quo" side with arms and equipment to redress imbalance.	Great power interest in the area increases.	A great power urges one side to avoid action that might develop into a full-scale war.	Arrival of arms in one side raises the prospect of a wider war.	Strong superpower diplomatic support to "non-status quo" side.	G Great power supporter of "status quo" side contemplates intervention.	Great power supporter of "non-status quo" side contemplates intervention.	A great power indicates growing interest in termination of hostilities and negotiated settlement.	Great powers take common stand of insisting on a cease fire and avoidance of intensification.
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	PHASE III-5.	TON	A FACTOR	OR	A	FACT	0 R		
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	The prestige of a superpower is perceived as being committed to settlement of the conflict.								
1	Great power supporter of "non-status quo" side refuses to assure that side of assistance.								
Ī	Great power supporter of "status quo" side refuses to assure that side of assistance.								
	A superpower appears to be neutral on the conflict.								
1	A superpower is fearful that the conflict will grow into a much wider war.								
	EXTERNAL RELATIONS GENERALLY * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *								
	One side receives assistance from one of its supporters.								
l .	Countries on whom the "non-status quo" side is dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.	-							

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	• PHASE III-6.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Countries on whom the "status quo" side is dependent are unable or unwilling to give further support.	Use of force by one side alienates potential allies.	Armed forces of supporters of both sides do not become involved.	Armed forces of supporters of both sides become involved.	Supporter of one side threatens unilateral intervention.	Other countries in the region provide training facilities and bases of operation for the "non-status quo" side.	Other states in the region give material support to "non-status quo" side.	External pressures for termination develop almost as soon as fighting breaks out.
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Both sides somewhat dependent for assistance on outside party that presses for an end to hostil- ities. Despite military victory, ally of one side unwilling to attempt to impose definitive solution. Major ally of one side responds to attacks with large reinforcements. Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member. "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions of potential ally.		Outside parties carry out their threat military assistance to both sides.								KDF / 3i	DDD70
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Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bri into operation a mutual security agreement o which one side is a member. "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions potential ally.	54.5	Major ally of one side responds to attacks large reinforcements.								012-5	012-5
. "Non-status quo" side fearful of intentions potential ally.	55.	Prolonged or intensified hostilities may bring into operation a mutual security agreement of which one side is a member.	·								
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CENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS The scope of interested parties which are present in disputed area form a peacekeeping force. The scope of one side's ally's military mission has expanded from its initial role of logistic support to advise on military operations. Military action by one side brings its troops into combat with allies of the other side's supply MILITARY-STRATEGIC ***********************************	Approved	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or	IN FO.	NO IN- bresent	FACTOR T	ENDS TOWAF	Q	FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY ICREASED VI	Approved	
Throps of interested parties which are present in disputed area form a peacekeeping force. The scope of one side's ally's military mission has expanded from its initial role of logistic support to advice on military operations. Moderating third-party forces in the disputed area begin to phase out. Military action by one side brings its troops into combat with allies of the other side. MILITARY-STRATEGIC ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	For Relea	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS		61	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	NCE	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	ELTTILE Bel INFLUEACE 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
The scope of one side's ally's military mission has expanded from its initial role of logistic support to advice on military operations. Moderating third-party forces in the disputed area begin to phase out. Military action by one side brings its troops into combat with allies of the other side. MILITARY-STRATEGIC *** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	1 se 2004/	57.00 Troops of interested parties which are present on disputed area form a peacekeeping force.		·						ase 2004	
Moderating third-party forces in the disputed area begin to phase out. Military action by one side brings its troops into combat with allies of the other side. MILITARY-STRATEGIC ** * * * MALLITARY-STRATEGIC ** * * * Move by one side against the other side's supply lines risks precipitating a retaliatory move. Foreign officers in one side's armed forces threaten to withdraw if that side engages in continued military activities. Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept. As one side's armed forces grow rapidly, the quality of training has been sacrificed.	(09/23 : Cl	The scope of one side's has expanded from its in support to advice on mil								/09/23 : Cl	
MILITARY-STRATEGIC *** ** ** ** MONE TO combat with allies of the other side. MILITARY-STRATEGIC *** ** ** Move by one side against the other side's supply lines risks precipitating a retaliatory move. Foreign officers in one side's armed forces threaten to withdraw if that side engages in continued military activities. Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept. As one side's armed forces grow rapidly, the quality of training has been sacrificed.	ね-ドレア /	third-party forces in the to phase out.								A-RDP7	
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Foreign officers in one side's armed forces threaten to withdraw if that side engages in continued military activities. Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept. As one side's armed forces grow rapidly, the quality of training has been sacrificed.	96A0005000	MILITARY-STE * * * * Move by one lines risks								96A0005000	
Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept. As one side's armed forces grow rapidly, the quality of training has been sacrificed.	10012-5	Foreign officers in one side's armed force threaten to withdraw if that side engages continued military activities.								10012-5	
forces grow rapidly, has been sacrificed.	63.	Neither side is able to obtain a decisive military victory at the level of commitment and risk each is willing to accept.									
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PHASE III-9.	insufficient information, check box one (1) Situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	© GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	"Status quo" side's forces offer ineffective of resistance and are unable to stop or deflect of "non-status quo" side.	Force is being used, not with the expectation of military victory, but to add strength to diplomacy by threatening intensification to a wider war.	Commander in chief of one side's army advises against more military activity.	As a military force, one side never succeeded in moving beyond terrorism and isolated guerrilla "pockets."	One side unable to cut off supply of arms to contact of other side.	d One side resorts to guerrilla warfare.	The terrain is not suitable for guerrilla warfare.	Relatively uncontrollable military and paramilitary units act on their own initiative.
	1.2.2.4.	eicase 1	9	. CIA-RDP	79M0009	86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	69	70.	71.	72.

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PHASE III-10.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Military activity on one side proves more effective than in the past, thus discouraging other side from believing it can win a military victory.	Military balance between the two sides remains heavily in favor of one of them.	One side has very weak military forces.	One side continues to have overwhelming military preponderance in the area.	Forces of one side in the area outnumber other side and are better trained, led, equipped, and supplied for the terrain in which the fighting occurs.	The "status quo" side has the military advantage	The "non-status quo" side has the military advantage.	Raids by one side into territory of other side fail to inflict military damage.
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2004/09 ₩	One side finds it necessary to commit more troops than had been anticipated.								2004/09
/ 23 :	Militarily the hostilities are inconclusive.		_)/23 :
CIA-RDP79	The manner in which fighting breaks out suggests that neither side had planned a major military operation at that time and hostilities are largely accidental.								CIA-RDP79I
₩ 00096	One side feels that a cease fire in place would leave the other side's troops too close.								100096
A00050 ₩	"Status quo" side uses its superior military power to win military victory.								A00050
001001 %	"Non-status quo" side uses its superior military power to win military victory.								001001
2-5 ∠∞	States with greatest influence on the "status quo" side are constrained from exerting pressure by larger strategic concerns.								2-5
888	Concerns that led to the initial intervention by one side remain, but the forces committed are unable to secure their objectives.								

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VEIE426	ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS S O	1 2	m	MUCH INFLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	ENFILTERS ORBIGINA OR
2004/09/2 සි	The strategic interests of one side that led to its intervention in hostilities continue to be important.								2004/09/2
06 06	$\frac{\omega}{2}$ only a small proportion of each side's forces are engaged.								3 : CIA
91.8	A large proportion of each side's forces are engaged.								RDP79
92.	G The military strength of one side increases.								МООО
გ 99800090	The military tactics pursued by the "status of quo" side tend to restrict the scale and scope of hostilities at this time.		and the second s	manganangan pangangan pangangan					96A00050
76	Arms available to "non-status quo" side are O primitive and few, also training and organization are weak.								0010012-
95.	Hostilities having broken out almost accident- ally, neither side is in a position to follow up	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
v. 96.	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION: LEGAL; PUBLIC OPINION * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			and the subject designs and the subject of the subj					
	strongly.								

	PHASE III-13.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACT	0 R			
-1 -2 -6 -4 -1 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NOT TRUE/	ELUENCE NO IN- PRESENT	FACTOR TENDS INCREASED VI	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	a	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCES OA	DevoredA FOLENCAPA	A
For Rele	o GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	3	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	EGH Rela	HOLE
26.76	The United Nations does not assert itself strongly.								ease 20	
86	The United Nations maintains pressure for an immediate cease fire without political pre-								04/09/23	04/00/02
CIA-RI	The United Nations is actively seeking a political formula to end the hostilities.								CIA-RI	CIA D
P79M0	Leadership of "non-status quo" side is anxious to take the conflict to the United Nations.								OP79M¢	D7014
0 096A 0	Leadership of the "status quo" side is anxious to take the conflict to the United Nations.								0096A	20000
102	The U.N. Secretary General urges restraint on both sides.								005000	20500
10012 -	One side withdraws from international organiza-								10012-	40040
104.	Security Council members favor cessation of hostilities and negotiated settlement.								5	_
105.	A great power vetoes United Nation Security Council resolution calling on adversaries to respect each other's independence and territorial	7 -								
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HAME III-14. Same Hame Hame			NOT A FACTOR	JR	A	FACTO	æ			
GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS 1 2 3 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6			NO IN- NOI TRUE/ NOI TRUE/		TENDS TOWARD ED VIOLENCE		FACTOR 1	TENDS AWAY	OLENCE DO OLENCE	
a cease fire. The U.N. General Assembly declines to place the question on its agenda. The U.N. General Assembly declines to place ceneral Assembly to be convened in very short order. General Assembly favors end to hostilities. The U.N. General Assembly discusses the conflict but takes no action. The U.N. General Assembly creates an investigative body. U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.		GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	2 1		SOME INFLUENCE 5		MUCH INFLUENCE 1	SOME INFLUENCE 8	r Release 6 6 1	, E
The U.N. Ceneral Assembly declines to place the question on its agenda. The Uniting for Peace resolution enables the General Assembly to be convened in very short order. General Assembly favors end to hostilities. The U.N. General Assembly discusses the conflict but takes no action. The U.N. General Assembly creates an investiga- tive body. U.N. body condemns supporters of the "hon-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.	106	Security Council adopts a resolution a cease fire.							2004/09/	2004/35
The Uniting for Peace resolution enables the General Assembly to be convened in very short order. General Assembly favors end to hostilities. General Assembly favors end to hostilities. The U.N. General Assembly discusses the conflict but takes no action. The U.N. General Assembly creates an investiga- tive body. U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. The U.N. condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. The U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side.	107:	The U.N. General Assembly declines to the question on its agenda.							23 : CIA	100
General Assembly favors end to hostilities. The U.N. General Assembly discusses the conflict but takes no action. The U.N. General Assembly creates an investigative body. U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.	108	The Uniting for Peace resolution enables General Assembly to be convened in very order.							A-RDP79M	
The U.N. General Assembly discusses the conflict but takes no action. The U.N. General Assembly creates an investigative body. U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.	109	General Assembly favors end to hostilities							1000	
The U.N. General Assembly creates an investigative body. U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.	110	The U.N. General Assembly discusses the but takes no action.							96A000	202
U.N. body condemns supporters of the "non-status quo" side. A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.	111	The U.N. General Assembly creates an tive body.							0500010	5000
A U.N. body condemns supporters of the "status quo" side. quo" side. United Nations agrees to send a peacekeeping force to the disputed area.	112	U.N. body condemns supporters of quo" side.							0012-5	
United Nations agrees to send a force to the disputed area.	113	A U.N. body condemns supporters of quo" side.								
	114	United Nations agrees to send a force to the disputed area.								

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PACTOR TENDS AWAY TO THE CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONT	PHASE III-15.		NOT A FACTOR)R	Ą	FACTO	1		7	Δ
2 3 INFLUENCE IN	insufficient information, check box one (1) g situation not present or true, check box two (2) in present but no influence, check box three (3) g a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9		NO IN-		TENDS TOWAR ED VIOLENCE	Q	FACTOR FROM IN	TENDS AWAY NCREASED VI	OLENCEACH	oproved For
2004/09/23 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS		5				MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	TILLITE 6	E ReMase
723 : CIA-RDP79M00096A000500010012-5	Plans for a United Nations force are elaborated and contingents committed.			·					.004/05/	004/09
RDP79M00096A000500010012-5	116. The U.N. creates a U.N. Force to perform the O task for which the "non-status quo" side claimed its action was undertaken.								23 . CIA-I	/23 · CIA-
0096A000500010012-5	The U.N. creates a body to make an on-the-spot content and to facilitate resumption of negotiations.								XDP / 9IVIO	RDP79M00
000500010012-5	118 9 U.N. cease fire resolution results in agreement by adversaries on cease fire.					·			7090A	009640
012-5	Both sides agree tascertain the wish area.								000300010	00500010
		l .							012-3	012-5
	. Debate in the U.N. provides opportunity for many states to register their interest in peaceful settlement.									
	122. Regional organization of which adversaries are members offers to mediate the conflict.									

	PHASE III-16.	NOT A E.	FACTOR		Ą	FACTO	W W		
1	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NOT TRUE VO PRESENT	EFNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR TENDS TOWAR INCREASED VIOLENCE	TENDS TOWARD	А	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE O	Approved F
병 or Relea	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	3	MUCH SO	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	INFLUENCE 988 988 1 INFLUENCE
	International organization body is slow in getting to the disputed area.								ase 200
/09/23 :	ETHNIC								1/09/23 :
CIA-RD	Refugees from one side return to carry out raids.								CIA-RD
	Violence occurs between ethnic groups within country supporting one side.								P79M0
176 00	Riots between ethnic groups in one side raise doubt about the viability of that side.								0096A0
	Ethnic rivalries exist in "non-status quo" side.								0050
	Ethnic rivalries exist in "status quo" side.								0010
	Both sides are worried about effects of their military activity on hostile ethnic groups in disputed area.								012-5
	ECONOMIC								
гч д	The "non-status quo" side faces economic problems as a result of hostilities.								

	PHASE III-17.	NOT A	FACTOR		A	FACT	0 R		ррго	Annro
	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NOT TRUE/	EFOENCE NO IN- LEESENI	FACTOR TENDS INCREASED VIC	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	RD E	FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY PACTOR TENDS AWAY ALL FROM INCREASED VIOLENCACE SECOND	OLENC	yed For Pele
04	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	m	MUCH IN FL UENCE 4	SOME INFLUENCE 5	LITTLE INFLUENCE 6	MUCH INFLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	LITTI INFLU 9	E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
/09/23 ☑	The "status quo" side faces economic problems as a result of hostilities.								700720	109/23
CIA-RD	Great power ally of "status quo" side threatens it with cut in economic assistance.									· CIA-PD
	Great power ally of "non-status quo" side threatens it with cut in economic assistance.								701110	D79MA
13400 13400	Great powers threaten to withdraw economic aid from both sides unless cease fire instituted.									ngean
]	The need to counter the other side's activities weakens the economic, social, and financial situation of one side.									00500010012
13e .5	Advances by one side threaten important economic resource area of other.									-5
137.	The costs of hostilities for both sides are becoming burdensome, especially in terms of other desired goals.									

PHASE III-19.	NOT A FACTOR	CTOR	A FACTO	prov 8
insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO TRUE\ NOT TRUE\	EFNENCE NO IN-	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	FACTOR TENDS AWAY 40 FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE 50
STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	3	MUCH SOME LITTLE INFLUENCE INFLUENCE 4 6	MUCH SOME LITTIES INFLUENCE INFLUENCE 3 95
Leaders of one side assure other side that none of former's regular forces will be used to overthrow latter,				09/23 : CIA-
"Status quo" side moves to counter violence by arrests and strong reprisals.				RDP79
The "non-status quo" side wins political concessions.				100096
From time to time extremist political groups in both sides gain control over policy.				400050
ONE SIDE				0010012-
One side is able to dramatize its position by an international incident.				5
quo" side's pursuit of its goals means has achieved no success.				

A		NOT A FACTOR	OR	A	ACTO	æ		Α	
(pp	FRASE							,pp	T
1.2.6.4	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	NO IN- NO IN- NO IN-	FLUENCE	TOWAR		FACTOR FROM IN	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	roved For R	
elease 20	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	1 2	MUCH INFLUENCE 3 4	SOME LI INFLUENCE IN 5	LITTLE IN IN FLUENCE I	MUCH IN FLUENCE 7	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	elease 20 NET NET NET NET NET NET NET NET NET NET	CE
04/09/2 :	"Non-status quo" side's pursuit of its goals by peaceful means has achieved success.							04/09/2	
3 : CIA -	One side feels a great responsibility for the fate of its proxy forces.							3 : CIA-	
15,4	Some military officers on one side believe that a military solution to the problem is possible.							RDP791	
1000	Opposition within the "status quo" side reaches into high levels of the military.							100096	
A000500	Despi							A000500	
0100	Splite within one							0100	
12-5 ₈ °	There is emerging within one sin opposition to the party in							12-5	
159	. One side is ideologically committed to prolonging the fight.								
160	. The "non-status quo" side's military and territorial objectives appear to be limited.								

1	ACTOR	NOT A FACTOR
TRUE FACTOR TENDS TOWARD TO INCREASED VIOLENCE NO INCREASED VIOLENCE		NO INFO.
MUCH INFLUENCE 3 4	1 0	1 2
		to support.
	ı	The "status quo" side misinterprets the nature of events in disputed area.
	l	
		as being

	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCED PO PO PO PO PO PO PO PO PO P	LITTLES JENCE INFLUENCE 9 99	2004/09	9/23 : CIA-	RDP79	M00 0 9	6A0005	0001001	2-5		
*	FACTOR TENDS FROM INCREAS	MUCH SOME IN FLUENCE IN FLU 7 8									
A FACTO	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	UENCE INFLUENCE INFLUENCE I	12								
NOT A FACTOR	INFO. NO IN- PRESENT NO IN- NO IN-	2 3									
PHASE III-22.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9.	ENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Splits occur in the leadership of one side.	Unity of one side is reinforced by action by members of that side against suspected disloyal compatriots.	17. The "non-status quo" side's hope for future political gains is not fulfilled.	The "non-status quo" side is not prepared to act independently.		Actions of country supporting one side give substance to that country's threat to intervene.	A. Public opinion in "status quo" side favors a negotiated settlement.	5. There is an ideological split among the supporters of the "non-status quo" side.	6. There is an ideological split among the
	Approved Fe	r Release	2003/09	9/2 <u>\$</u> : CIA-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MOGO 9		0007001	2-5 ⁺	175.	176.

										
A	prov <u>e</u> d For	Release	2004/09)/23 : C	A-RDP7	9M0009	6A00	05000100	12-5	
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	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE	SOME IN FLUENCE 8	÷							
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Ą	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	SOME INFLUENCE 5								
	FACTOR 1 INCREASE	MUCH IN FLUENCE 4	v							
A FACTOR	EFNENCE NO IN-	33								
	NOT TRUE/	2								
NOT	IN EO.	Н								
PHASE III-23.	insufficient information, check box one (1) a situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	0 0 GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS 0 0	The "non-status quo" side lacks the support it thought it had in the disputed area.	The "status quo" side lacks the support it thought it had in the disputed area.	COMMUNICATIONS * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Communications are frequent between the adversaries.	Communications are poor between the adversaries.	Communications are inadequate between political Communications and its military forces in the field.	One side lacks accurate information on magnitude of forces needed to carry out its avowed policy.	. Some officers in armed forces of both sides are citizens of an outside party and therefore provide a channel of communication between the opposing forces.
4	1.2.6.4.	Kelease	2004/09 /[172 : C	A-RDP7	17 ⁹ W60008	180 A	05000100 81	1 2-5	183.

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T O R	FACTOR TENDS AWAY FROM INCREASED VIOLENCE		004/09/23	3 : CIA	RDP79M0	0096A0	005000100	012-5		
A FAC	FACTOR TENDS TOWARD INCREASED VIOLENCE	MUCH SOME LITTLE INFLUENCE INFLUENCE 4 5 6	(B)							
NOT A FACTOR	ELUENCE NO IN- NOT TRUE/ NOT TRUE/ NOT TRUE/ NO IN-	1 2 3 INFL								
PHASE III-25.	insufficient information, check box one (1) situation not present or true, check box two (2) present but no influence, check box three (3) a factor, check as appropriate 4,5,6,7,8, or 9	GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT LOCAL CONFLICTS	Supporters of "status quo" side in the disputed area begin to turn against that side.	Each side claims that the other is the aggressor and its own actions solely defensive.	Strong interests of one side in the disputed area are threatened by actions of the other side.	There is united opposition to the "non-status quo" side's action,	The administration in area of one side near disputed area is unable to prevent military activity.	One side thinks it has proof of the other side's complicity in military activity in the disputed area.	Raids by one side into disputed area are not successful either in causing significant damage or provoking local unrest.	. Forces of one side sufficient to control raiding groups in the disputed area.
Арі	rowed Folk	elease 20	04/<u>9</u>9/2 3	: ઼¢IA -	кр61 61 61	ψ υ96Α0	00 5 000100	11 <u>2</u> -5 6 1	196.	197.